

Consideration of Others Training Prevention of Sexual Assault Lesson

Facilitator Notes

TASK: PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

CONDITION: In a small group (12 persons or fewer) discussion environment

STANDARDS:

- Define sexual assault.
- Identify examples of sexual assault.
- Examine and describe appropriate preventive measures to reduce the risk of sexual assault.

TIME OF INSTRUCTION: 2 Hours

LEAD IN: Sexual assault is a crime that has no place in the Army. It has a devastating and often lasting impact on the victim, a fellow Soldier. It degrades our mission readiness by limiting our ability to work effectively as a team. Sexual assault victimizes males as well as females. Sexual assault cannot and will not be tolerated. It is incompatible with the core values of the Army and is punishable under the UCMJ and other federal and local civilian laws.

It is Army policy to promote awareness, training and education to prevent sexual assault; to promote sensitive and timely care for sexual assault victims; to ensure aggressive, judicious, and thorough investigation of all reported sexual assaults; and to hold those who commit sexual assault offenses accountable. The Army also demands and expects that leaders at every level will create and promote a positive command climate in which victims have the confidence in the Chain of Command and criminal investigators to report these crimes immediately.

For more information on the issue of Army sexual assault, see the Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response web site at <http://www.sexualassault.army.mil>.

FACILITATOR INSTRUCTIONS:

As an Army Consideration of Others facilitator, your role is to promote a discussion among the participants in a training session. The notes included here are provided to help you guide the discussion and to give you answers to questions that may be asked by participants during the discussion.

It is recommended that you conduct the Consideration of Others discussion in a quiet environment with twelve or fewer participants. Arrange the seating so that participants can face one another during the discussion, perhaps by placing seats in a circular or rectangular pattern.

This lesson includes two participant handouts:

- **Participant Handout A:** *Sexual Assault Definition and Army Policy Discussion*, provides a definition of sexual assault and highlights of the Army policy regarding sexual assault. It also provides discussion questions related to these topics.
- **Participant Handout B:** *Practical Exercises*, provides a series of six stories or “vignettes” that describe situations in which Army personnel must make choices that could affect their risk of becoming victims of sexual assault. It also provides discussion questions related to each vignette so that participants can discuss the central issues related to each situation.

You may have all the participants discuss each of the vignettes together, or you may want to break the large group into smaller groups to discuss one or more vignettes and then share their ideas with the larger group.

Special Note

Facilitators should be aware that there might be sexual assault victims in the audience. Facilitators should be sensitive to behaviors that victims may exhibit including, but not limited to, one or more of the following: hostility, visible discomfort, nervous laughter, or putting his or her head down on a desk or table.

You should speak privately with participants who seem uncomfortable with the topic. Participants who feel uneasy about remaining in the discussion should be allowed to leave. It is important that facilitators extend an invitation for the participant to remain, but recognize the need to leave. Try to encourage victims to stay and get information if they feel they can.

If you are aware that there is a sexual assault victim in the group, do not reveal this fact to the group. If a participant would like to reveal his or her experience as a victim, he or she should be allowed to do so on his or her own without prodding or encouragement from the facilitator.

Facilitator Discussion Notes

Participant Handout A Sexual Assault Definition and Army Policy Discussion

Definition of Sexual Assault Section

1. Have one of the participants read the section titled “Definition of Sexual Assault” aloud.
2. Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

What are some of the differences between sexual assault and sexual harassment?

Guidance for Facilitator

Sexual assault and sexual harassment are not the same, although they are related to each other.

- Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when-
 - 1) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, career, or
 - 2) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person, or
 - 3) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.
- There are two types of sexual harassment:
 - o *Quid Pro Quo* refers to conditions placed on a person’s career or terms of employment in return for sexual favors. It involves threats of adverse actions if the victim does not submit or promises of favorable actions if the person does submit.
 - o *Hostile Environment* occurs when a person is subjected to offensive, unwanted, or unsolicited comments and behavior of a sexual nature. If these behaviors interfere with that person’s work performance, then the behavior is considered hostile.
- Sexual assault refers specifically to rape, forcible sodomy, indecent assault, or carnal knowledge as defined by the UCMJ.

- Sexual assault must involve nonconsensual physical contact. While sexual harassment can involve physical contact, it can also refer to verbal or other forms of gender discrimination of a sexual nature. Sexual assault is a crime punishable by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Depending on the facts, sexual harassment may also be a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
- Sexual harassment specifically includes behavior involving the workplace. Sexual assault can occur in the workplace or outside the workplace.

Neither sexual assault nor sexual harassment has a place in our Army.

- Sexual assault and sexual harassment victimize males as well as females and can occur at any time.
- Both sexual assault and sexual harassment detract from a positive unit climate that promotes individual growth and teamwork. Teamwork is vital to combat readiness.
- Both sexual assault and sexual harassment are incompatible with Army Values.
- Both sexual assault and sexual harassment are incompatible with the Warrior Ethos.

For more information on sexual harassment, see Army Regulation 600-20, Chapter 7.

3. Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

Why isn't sexual assault considered to be just a more serious example of sexual harassment?

Guidance for Facilitator

There are several reasons why sexual assault is not just a more serious version of sexual harassment:

- Sexual assault is a crime punishable under the UCMJ. Sexual harassment may be a crime punishable under the UCMJ.
- Sexual assault must involve nonconsensual physical contact. While sexual harassment can involve physical contact, it can also refer to verbal or other forms of gender discrimination of a sexual nature.
- Sexual assault is less about the act of sex and more about issues of power and control. Sex is considered the "weapon" being used to dominate another person.
- As described on the U.S. Department of Justice web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/vicsexaslt.html>, the

traumatic impact of sexual assault on victims can be devastating. Sexual assault is a violation of the integrity of the self and can cause shame and humiliation. For many sexual assault victims, the psychological trauma outweighs all other considerations combined. Victims may also have concerns about the possibility of having become pregnant or having contracted sexually transmitted diseases such as the AIDS virus; the reactions of their spouse, mate, or parents; media publicity that may reveal their experience to the public; and the reactions and criticisms of neighbors and coworkers if they learn about the sexual assault.

Army Policy on Sexual Assault Section
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1. **Have one of the participants read the section titled “Army Policy on Sexual Assault” aloud.**
2. **Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

Can a single incident of sexual assault impact a unit’s cohesion and readiness? If so, how?

Guidance for Facilitator

Yes, a single incident of sexual assault can impact a unit’s cohesion and readiness. For example, a sexual assault by a Soldier on another Soldier in the unit can reduce the trust between Soldiers in the unit. Soldiers rely on each other to live up to Army values. Sexual assault violates all the Army values and places the individual needs of the offender before the needs of the unit.

This should be an open discussion of the impact of sexual assault on a unit. Encourage participants to give anonymous examples of similar situations that impact the cohesion and teamwork in a unit.

3. **Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What Army Values are related to the crime of sexual assault?

Guidance for Facilitator

Any of the Army values can be related to the issue of sexual assault. Here are some examples:

Loyalty: Sexual assault is an act of selfishness that places the individual before the unit and one's fellow Soldiers. Soldiers should protect their unit by reporting any possible sexual assault on another person immediately.

Duty: Soldiers have a duty to protect their fellow Soldiers from all harm, including sexual assault. Soldiers have a duty to report any sexual assault or possible future sexual assault on another person.

Respect: Sexual assault clearly demonstrates a lack of respect for others.

Selfless-Service: Sexual assault is an act that places individual needs of the offender before the needs of the Nation, the Army, and subordinates.

Honor: Honor means living up to the Army values. Sexual assault violates each and every Army value.

Integrity: Being a Soldier means doing what is right. Soldiers who do what is right don't commit crimes. Sexual assault is a crime.

Personal Courage: You can demonstrate courage by reporting any possible sexual assault on another person immediately.

Participant Handout B

Practical Exercises

Situation A

1. Have one of the participants read “Situation A” aloud.
2. Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

Did a sexual assault against SPC Kendall occur?

Guidance for Facilitator

Yes. As described here, an attempted sexual assault has occurred, at a minimum. Specifically, this is an example of *Indecent Assault*, defined as “any non-consensual touching done with the intent to gratify lust or sexual desires.” Remember that an *attempt* to commit indecent assault is also a crime punishable under the UCMJ. If the stranger actually kissed or fondled SPC Kendall, then a sexual assault occurred.

3. Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

What should SPC Kendall do now?

Guidance for Facilitator

SPC Kendall should immediately seek medical attention if she feels she needs it. She should report the incident to one of the following:

- Her Commander, Supervisor, or First Sergeant
- Medical Treatment Facility
- Military Police/Criminal Investigation Division
- Chaplains
- Social Work Services
- Family Advocacy
- Legal Services
- Army One Source

Army One Source, Army psychiatric counselors, and chaplains are confidential counseling channels: they will not reveal the sexual assault to anyone else without a victim's permission.

If she does not feel comfortable reporting the sexual assault herself, she can have a friend or family member report it for her.

SPC Kendall can also seek counseling through an Army medical treatment facility, a chaplain, social work services, or a friend or family member.

4. Read the third discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

What are some preventive measures SPC Kendall could have taken to avoid this situation?

Guidance for Facilitator

Note: it is important to emphasize that victims are not to be blamed for causing or contributing to sexual assault. The emphasis in this discussion should be on reducing risks, not on placing blame or finding fault with the victim.

Allow the class to be creative in thinking of preventive measures.

SPC Kendall could have taken one or more of the following steps to reduce her risk of being sexually assaulted:

- Walked back to the barracks with a buddy or group of Soldiers
- Walked back to the barracks along a well-lit street rather than taking a "shortcut" through the parking lot
- Ran away as soon as the stranger propositioned her. If a stranger approaches you when you are alone, you should be suspicious of the situation and stay alert
- Yelled loudly to scare the individual and call attention to the situation
- Used pepper spray to distract the individual and allow time to run away.

Encourage the class to think of other preventive steps.

Note: none of these actions can guarantee that the assault would not have occurred. The fact that SPC Kendall did not take these steps does not *in any way* make her responsible for the sexual assault.

Situation B

1. **Have one of the participants read “Situation B” aloud.**
2. **Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

Did SFC O’Connor commit a sexual assault?

Guidance for Facilitator

Based on the description of the incident, SFC O’Connor committed a sexual assault, rape. If a victim is too intoxicated to give consent for sexual intercourse, then no consent can be given. SFC O’Connor’s actions constitute rape because he proceeded to have sexual intercourse even though PFC Scott was unable to give consent because of her drinking.

3. **Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What are the effects on unit teamwork, morale, and readiness when someone in the chain of command sexually assaults a Soldier?

Guidance for Facilitator

This should be an open discussion of the impact of sexual assault on a unit. Encourage participants to give anonymous examples of similar situations that impact the cohesion and teamwork in a unit. The discussion may bring up issues of trust in the chain of command, preferential treatment, fear for personal safety, and related conduct such as *Quid pro quo* sexual harassment.

4. **Read the third discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What should PFC Scott do now?

Guidance for Facilitator

According to the Army [HOOAH4Health](#) web site, PFC Scott should immediately:

- Get away from the attacker to a safe place as fast as she can
- Call a friend or family member she trusts. She can also call a crisis center or a hotline to talk with a counselor. One national hotline is the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN): 1-800-656-HOPE. Do not feel ashamed or guilty.

These feelings, as well as being afraid and shocked, are normal. It is important to get counseling from a trusted professional

- Not wash, comb, or clean any part of her body, or change clothes if possible. She should not touch or change anything at the scene of the assault; it is a crime scene
- Go to the nearest hospital emergency room as soon as possible. She needs to be examined, treated for any injuries, and screened for possible sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy. The doctor will collect evidence that the attacker may have left behind, like clothing fibers, hairs, saliva, or semen. A standard "rape kit" is usually used to help collect these things
- She or the hospital staff can call the police from the emergency room to file a report.

PFC Scott can report the incident to any one of the following:

- Her Commander
- Medical Treatment Facility
- Military Police/Criminal Investigation Division
- Chaplains
- Social Work Services
- Family Advocacy
- Legal Services
- Army One Source

Army One Source, Army psychiatric counselors, and chaplains are confidential counseling channels: they will not reveal the sexual assault to anyone else without a victim's permission.

If she does not feel comfortable reporting the sexual assault herself, she can have a friend or family member report it for her.

5. Read the fourth discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

How can alcohol use contribute to the risk of sexual assault?

Guidance for Facilitator

Encourage participants to share ideas on the role of alcohol in poor decision-making. Studies show that at least half of all sexual assaults involved the use of alcohol by the

victim, the perpetrator, or both. Alcohol use likely lowered the inhibitions of both SFC O'Connor and PFC Scott. PFC Scott became so intoxicated that she passed out, making her helpless to defend herself. Her drinking before she passed out could have prevented her from seeing the warning signs of an increased risk of sexual assault, including the fact that SFC O'Connor was coaxing her to drink more than he drank, and more than she could handle.

Situation C

1. **Have one of the participants read "Situation C" aloud.**
2. **Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

Did SGT Green sexually assault SGT Taylor?

Guidance for Facilitator

Based on the description of the situation, SGT Green sexually assaulted SGT Taylor. SGT Taylor "protested loudly," and SGT Green used force in completing the act of intercourse.

3. **Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

Why might SGT Green have ignored SGT Taylor's protests?

Guidance for Facilitator

Use this discussion to explore the misunderstandings that may occur between two people during intimate situations. There is no right answer to this question; no one can know what SGT Green was thinking except SGT Green. SGT Green, on the other hand, has no way of knowing what SGT Taylor was thinking unless he asks her. A key to avoiding "acquaintance" or "date" rape is clear communication.

SGT Green is responsible for his actions, and he is responsible for ignoring SGT Taylor's protests. He also has a responsibility for getting SGT Taylor's consent for intercourse. In other words, he should wait to hear the word "yes." He should not act upon his "guesses" at SGT Taylor's intentions.

SGT Green might have purposely ignored SGT Taylor because he intended to sexually assault her. He may also have interpreted her hesitation as being shy, playful, or "playing

hard to get.” We do not know. However, SGT Green will be judged on his actions, not on his thoughts or intentions.

Emphasize to all the participants the importance of clear communication in intimate situations.

4. Read the third discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

What does it mean to be assertive? What are some ways to be assertive in situations like this one?

Guidance for Facilitator

Note: it is important to emphasize that victims are not to be blamed for causing or contributing to sexual assault. The emphasis in this discussion should be on reducing risks, not on placing blame or finding fault with the victim.

Being assertive and careful does not guarantee that you will not be sexually assaulted. All you can do is minimize your risk through clear communication.

Encourage participants to “put themselves in the situation” and think about how they would react.

In this particular situation, SGT Taylor did “protest loudly.” She might also have considered shouting something like “STOP, you’re raping me!” A more direct response might have shocked SGT Green into stopping his advances.

Being assertive means that you state what you want. According to the Sexual Assault Risk Reduction Curriculum, produced by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and the City of San Diego, some other ways to be assertive might include:

- Remember: “No” means “No.” If you do not want to be intimate with another person, tell him or her clearly. Use a confident voice and body posture.
- Match your body language to your words – don’t laugh and smile while saying “No.”
- Set sexual limits. Stop or slow down before you get to your sexual limit. It is your body and no one has the right to force, harass, or coerce you into doing anything that you don’t want to do.
- Decide before you are alone with someone what your sexual limits with the person are.
- Do not just “go along” for the wrong reasons. Don’t do anything that you don’t want to do just to avoid disagreement, unpleasantness, or embarrassment.

- Practice being assertive: state what you want. Use a confident voice and body posture. Look directly at him or her and say “No” in a firm, serious voice. Match your body language to your words – don’t laugh and smile while saying “No.”
 - Avoid alcohol and drugs. Your best defense is having a clear mind.
 - Trust your instincts. If you feel you are being forced into unwanted sex, you probably are.
 - If you feel uncomfortable, scared, or pressured, act quickly to end the situation. Say, “Stop it” and leave or call for help.
 - Remember that you have the right to say “No” even if you:
 - o Say yes, but change your mind
 - o Have been making out
 - o Have had sex with this partner before
 - o Have been drinking alcohol
 - o Are wearing provocative clothing
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Situation D

1. **Have one of the participants read “Situation D” aloud.**
2. **Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

How does this accusation affect the trust that Soldiers have in SFC Marcos?

Guidance for Facilitator

The accusation is likely to reduce the trust that Soldiers have in SFC Marcos. Being accused of sexual assault is a very serious situation that can taint an individual and harm his or her career. Encourage participants to discuss specific examples of how SFC Marcos and his leadership would be affected by this situation and the rumors surrounding it.

3. **Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What Army Values are related to this incident?

Guidance for Facilitator

See the guidance above under “Army Policy on Sexual Assault,” second discussion question.

Situation E

1. **Have one of the participants read “Situation E” aloud.**
2. **Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What special sexual assault risks are present in a deployed environment?

Guidance for Facilitator

Encourage participants to share their experiences in deployed environments. Some answers include:

- Sleeping areas (tents, bunkers, and other buildings) may be less secure in a deployed environment.
 - Many non-Army personnel are present in deployed units and working areas.
 - Different cultures may treat females differently than they are treated in the U.S.
 - Lighting in areas such as motor pools may be less effective in deployed environments.
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3. **Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What steps can you and your unit take to reduce the risk of sexual assault in a deployed environment?

Guidance for Facilitator

Have participants think of ideas such as special sentry duties and checkpoints or other security measures in the sleeping areas. Emphasize the importance of reporting strangers in the sleeping quarters or other private areas. Encourage participants to be creative in their solutions; the best ideas in this area will come from Soldiers who have worked in deployed environments. Encourage specific examples of steps units have taken in the past to increase security.

4. **Read the third discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What should PFC Anthony do now?***Guidance for Facilitator***

PFC Anthony should immediately report the incident to one of the following:

- His Commander
- Medical Treatment Facility
- Military Police/Criminal Investigation Division
- Chaplains
- Social Work Services
- Family Advocacy
- Legal Services
- Army One Source

He can also seek counseling through an Army medical treatment facility, a chaplain, social work services, or a friend or family member.

5. Read the fourth discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.

What special issues do men face as victims of sexual assault?***Guidance for Facilitator***

According to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN), as of 1998, about three percent of American men - a total of 2.78 million men - have experienced an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime. In 2002, one in every eight rape victims was male. Women are clearly not the only victims of sexual assault.

As described by the George Mason University Sexual Assault Services center, sexual assault is devastating to all victims, male or female. However, men can face special difficulties as victims of sexual assault. If a heterosexual man reports being sexually assaulted by another man, others may assume that he is homosexual. If a male sexual assault victim is homosexual, he may fear that his sexual orientation will be revealed to others, or that his behavior somehow contributed to the sexual assault.

Since most sexual assault victims are women, it can be especially difficult for men to report a sexual assault. For example, men may fear that their masculinity may be questioned if they report a sexual assault. Men may also fear that authorities or others will not believe their report.

Make sure participants understand the importance of reporting all sexual assaults to the protection of fellow Soldiers. The Army is committed to fully investigating all reports of sexual assault, regardless of the gender of the victim or the perpetrator.

Situation F

1. **Have one of the participants read “Situation F” aloud.**
2. **Read the first discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What are “date rape drugs” and how do sexual assault perpetrators use them?

The Department of Health and Human Services’ National Women’s Health Center offers the following information about date rape drugs:

- There are at least three date rape drugs:
 - o GHB (gamma hydroxybutyric acid). GHB has a few forms: a liquid with no odor or color, a white powder, and a pill
 - o Rohypnol (flunitrazepam). Rohypnol is a pill and dissolves in liquid
 - o Ketamine (ketamine hydrochloride). Ketamine is a white powder.
- Date rape drugs are meant to leave the victim helpless to stop a sexual assault. Victims may be physically helpless, unable to refuse sex, and unable to remember what happened.
- The drugs often have no color, smell, or taste and are easily added to flavored drinks without the victim's knowledge.
- Alcohol can worsen the drug's effects.

3. **Read the second discussion question and ask for volunteers to answer the question.**

What are PFC Williams’ duties and responsibilities in this situation? What are the possible consequences if PFC Williams does not report this conversation and PFC Dalton’s plan to the unit’s chain of command?

Dr. David Lisak, a professor of psychology at the University of Massachusetts Boston and director of the Men's Sexual Trauma Research Project, has conducted extensive research on men who commit sexual assaults. His research has shown that most sexual assaults are committed by a small number of men who commit multiple offenses against victims with whom they have some degree of acquaintance.

Army Soldiers have a duty to report immediately any activity that indicates a sexual assault may take place or has taken place.

Soldiers should report any of the following activities immediately to their commander, Military Police, or another authority:

- Someone planning to commit a sexual assault
- Conversations with others about getting another person drunk or stoned to make them less inhibited or easier to force into sexual relations
- Someone describing or bragging about a situation in which they physically forced another person into sex
- Conversations where someone brags that their partner didn't want to have sex but they did so anyway
- Evidence or conversation about the use of date rape drugs.

Remember: The safety of your fellow Soldiers and your unit, as well as civilians, may depend on the reporting of these incidents. A Soldier should report any suspicious behavior immediately.

Participant Handouts

Participant Handout A

Sexual Assault Definition and Army Policy Discussion

Participant Handout B

Practical Exercises

Consideration of Others Training

Prevention of Sexual Assault Lesson

Sexual Assault Definition and Army Policy

Definition Of Sexual Assault

Sexual assault refers to offenses of a sexual nature committed without the lawful consent of the victim. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy, indecent assault, and carnal knowledge as defined by Articles 120, 125, and 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

The following are types of sexual assault:

- **Rape** – Sexual intercourse by force and without consent
- **Forcible Sodomy** – Oral or anal sex by force and without consent
- **Indecent Assault** – Any non-consensual touching done with the intent to gratify lust or sexual desires
- **Carnal Knowledge** – Sexual intercourse with a child under age 16.

Attempts to commit the offenses of rape or forcible sodomy under Article 80, UCMJ, or assaults with the intent to commit rape or sodomy under Article 134, UCMJ, are also crimes punishable under the UCMJ.

Discussion Questions:

- What are some of the differences between sexual assault and sexual harassment?
- Why isn't sexual assault considered to be just a more serious example of sexual harassment?

Sexual Assault Definition and Army Policy (continued)

Army Policy on Sexual Assault

The Army policy on sexual assault is as follows:

- Sexual assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army. It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team.
- Sexual assault is incompatible with Army Values and the Warrior Ethos and is punishable under the Uniform Codes of Military Justice (UCMJ) and other federal and local civilian laws.
- The Army will use training, education, and awareness to:
 - o Prevent sexual assault
 - o Promote the sensitive and timely handling of victims of sexual assault
 - o Hold those who commit sexual assault offenses accountable
 - o Reinforce a commitment to Army Values and the Warrior Ethos
- The Army will treat all victims of sexual assault with dignity, fairness, and respect.
- The Army will treat every sexual assault incident seriously and thoroughly investigate the incident according to Army policy.

Discussion Questions:

- Can a single incident of sexual assault impact a unit's cohesion and readiness? If so, how?
- What Army Values are related to the crime of sexual assault?

Consideration of Others Training

Prevention of Sexual Assault Lesson

Practical Exercises

SITUATION A

One night SPC Kendall went to the Post Theater with several other Soldiers. Following the movie, she said good-bye to her friends and took a shortcut through an unlit wooded area and a parking lot to get back to the barracks, which was nearby. While she walked across the lot, a stranger came up to her. After attempting unsuccessfully to make conversation with SPC Kendall, he asked her if she was interested in having sex. SPC Kendall said "no," but the stranger grabbed SPC Kendall and tried to kiss and fondle her. She pushed the stranger away and ran back to her barracks.

Discussion Questions:

- Did a sexual assault against SPC Kendall occur?
- What should SPC Kendall do now?
- What are some preventive measures SPC Kendall could have taken to avoid this situation?

SITUATION B

SFC O'Connor is the platoon sergeant for Company A. He is well respected by everyone in his unit. He visits his Soldiers on a regular basis in the barracks. On some weekends he brings alcohol to the barracks to some of his Soldiers in the dayroom. PFC Scott had been in his platoon for three weeks; she normally stays in her room whenever the Soldiers were down in the dayroom. One night SFC O'Connor knocked on PFC Scott's door and invited her to join the party. Although SFC O'Connor had had only two beers throughout the night, he brought PFC Scott seven or eight and she became so intoxicated that she was barely able to walk or communicate. SFC O'Connor coaxed PFC Scott to lean on him while he helped her back into her room. PFC Scott passed out and later awakened to find SFC O'Connor having sexual intercourse with her. She was too intoxicated to resist or to remember the details of the incident.

Discussion Questions:

- Did SFC O'Connor commit a sexual assault?
- What are the effects on unit teamwork, morale, and readiness when someone in the chain of command sexually assaults a Soldier?
- What should PFC Scott do now?
- How can alcohol use contribute to the risk of sexual assault?

Practical Exercises (continued)

SITUATION C

SGT Green and SGT Taylor take weight training classes together, and both are well respected in their unit. SGT Green asked SGT Taylor to the movies; this was their first date. Following the movie, SGT Green and SGT Taylor went back to SGT Taylor's apartment to watch the late show on television. While watching television, SGT Green put his arm around SGT Taylor's shoulder. A few minutes later, he put a hand on her breast. SGT Taylor moved his hand away, smiled, and said, "I don't know if we should do this." SGT Green began to kiss SGT Taylor and then lifted her skirt. SGT Taylor tried to squirm away from SGT Green and began protesting loudly, but he ignored her as he pushed her onto the couch and completed the act of intercourse. After SGT Green left the apartment, SGT Taylor contacted the Military Police to report a sexual assault.

Discussion Questions:

- Did SGT Green sexually assault SGT Taylor?
- Why might SGT Green have ignored SGT Taylor's protests?
- What does it mean to be assertive? What are some ways to be assertive in situations like this one? Does being assertive mean that you will not be sexually assaulted?

Practical Exercises (Continued)

SITUATION D

SFC Marcos had been serving as the Detachment Sergeant for more than seven months. He had earned a reputation as a hard working and caring leader. On the weekends he checked on his junior enlisted Soldiers, especially the new arrivals. He was a likeable person and many of his Soldiers, males and females, would welcome his visits. They would ask him to come by their barracks room to watch a movie, help prepare them for an upcoming board, or just talk. This was SFC Marcos' second unaccompanied tour in Korea and he remembered what it was like to be so far away from home as a younger Soldier.

SFC Marcos befriended SFC Rhodes and sometimes they would go to the club together. One night, SFC Rhodes invited SFC Marcos back to her room for a drink. SFC Marcos and SFC Rhodes had sexual intercourse later that evening. A junior enlisted Soldier saw SFC Marcos leaving SFC Rhodes' room early the next morning, and rumors began to spread within the unit on their affair. Two weeks later, SFC Rhodes was asked about the rumors by her commanding officer. Embarrassed by the situation, she accused SFC Marcos of rape. The CID began an investigation, but several weeks later SFC Rhodes recanted her story and acknowledged that the intercourse was consensual.

Discussion Questions:

- How might the Soldiers in his unit treat SFC Marcos differently after this incident?
- What Army Values are related to this incident?

SITUATION E

PFC Anthony was working in a deployed environment. After pulling a long shift of guard duty, he went to sleep in his tent. He later awakened to find a shirtless man on top of him in his cot. When he pushed the man away, the stranger ran from the tent.

Discussion Questions:

- What special sexual assault risks are present in a deployed environment?
- What steps can you and your unit take to reduce the risk of sexual assault in a deployed environment?
- What should PFC Anthony do now?
- What special issues do men face as victims of sexual assault?

Situation F

PFC Dalton and PFC Williams were in the same unit and were roommates and friends. PFC Dalton had a reputation as a “ladies’ man” and was attracted to a local woman he had recently met at a bar. Although they had not dated and had spoken only a few times, PFC Dalton felt that the woman might be attracted to him. PFC Dalton and PFC Williams were hosting a party at their apartment after they returned from an FTX, and the woman had already accepted their invitation to the party. While planning the party, PFC Dalton told PFC Williams that this party was his chance to “make his move” on the woman. He bragged that after he made her one of his “special drinks,” she would be “putty in my hands” and would “wake up next to me in bed.”

Discussion Questions:

- PFC Williams suspects that PFC Dalton’s “special drink” may contain a “date rape drug.” What are date rape drugs and how do perpetrators of sexual assault use them?
- What are PFC Williams’ duties and responsibilities in this situation? What are the possible consequences if PFC Williams does not report this conversation and PFC Dalton’s plan to the unit’s chain of command?